

THE LOUISVILLE  
DEMOCRATS FIGHT.City Police Run the Primary  
Election by Force.Two Tickets Announced and  
Things Favorable to Re-  
publicans.

Louisville, Ky., June 12.—A fierce factional fight in the local Democratic ranks reached a climax at the primaries held today for the purpose of nominating candidates for the City Council, the Board of Aldermen and the Legislature. The city administration forces, headed by Mayor Charles P. Weaver, had the Police and Fire Department at their command, while the anti-administration men had the support of the city and the county executive committees.

The voting places were opened at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and at each place the police were on hand. They refused to allow the primaries to be held until election officers favorable to the administration candidates were installed. In many instances the regularly chosen officers of election were elected from the voting places by force. City Jailer John Phanz, a strong administration worker, was knocked down and severely beaten. The executive committee issued a statement at noon declaring the call for a primary void. All clerks and judges were instructed to close the polls and bring the records and ballot boxes to the headquarters. The police would not allow this, and the election was left in the hands of the blue-coats, who acted as clerks and judges. The returns will not be counted by the committee, and if a ticket is placed in the field by the administration an injunction will be asked.

Indignation meetings have been called for today and the row will soon find its way into the courts.

JUNE 13.—The Democratic committee met this afternoon and declined to consider yesterday's primary valid, to count the ballots or to recognize "certain candidates who are claiming their nomination" by a riotous police force. The committee then nominated a full ticket from State Senator to school trustees and announced it as the "regular" ticket and closed its address to the Democratic voters with this appeal:

Your committee makes its appeal to the party organization of the city and the State and to the law-abiding, self-respecting citizens of Louisville. Relying on the support of the party, and on the confidence of the public, we have nominated a Democratic ticket for every office to be filled, and submit the ticket to the consideration of the voters of Louisville as the only Democratic ticket, and one altogether worthy of their confidence and support.

This leaves the ground fallow for Republican crops.

## IN A COUNTRY CAMP

Smallpox Patients Comfortably  
Sheltered in New Tents.

A smallpox camp has been established some distance from the city limits of Earlington and the cases are put there at a safe distance from all highways or human habitation. An efficient force of guards are in charge, and nurses who have had smallpox are there to render every assistance to the patients. Our health officer, Dr. J. A. Chatten, who has been worked almost off his feet for some days, has secured Dr. A. W. Davis, of Mortons Gap, to take charge of this practice here, and will himself give entire attention to the smallpox patients.

There are three cases now, and some suspects in the camp of detention. The disease is in a very light form and with the care and attention given the patients it is not expected to result seriously in any case.

The patients are comfortably sheltered in good, new tents and everything that can be done is done for their comfort. The house where the disease appeared has been thoroughly disinfected and is kept under strict quarantine.

A cutter from A. E. Anderson & Co., of Chicago, will be at St. Bernard General Store, June 19 and 20, to show you goods and take your measure for clothing, at a big reduction. A great opportunity!

June 19th and 20th will be the dates of the big closing out sale of a large line of goods at St. Bernard Store. Don't miss it.

Subscribe for THE BEE.

## MOST DESPERATE BATTLE.

The American Troops in the Philip-  
pines Encounter Real War  
at Last.

A STRONGLY-POSTED BUT UNSEEN FOE.

God's Providence and the Native's  
Skillfulness Have Saved  
Our Heavily Armed Troops  
From Heavy Losses—A Field Of  
Drenched in Blood.

Manila, June 14.—American field guns were engaged yesterday in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery, concealed in the jungle.

During the night an American cannon was fired three times at the Americans on the outskirts of Las Pinas.

Advanced to the attack.

Gen. Lawton, in the morning, took a battalion of the Pountenth regiment and two companies of the Twenty-first regiment to locate the rebel battery, and then two guns of the Sixth artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 600 yards distance. The rebels had a large gun, from which they were firing home-made canister, loaded with nails, and two smaller guns.

Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canister burst directly in front of Scott's guns, and another shattered the log of a private in the Pountenth regiment.

Attacked by Hidden Enemies.

As soon as the fighting opened, the Americans were attacked by hidden rifles on all sides, even the "unions" or "friendly" natives, in the houses of the town, shooting in their rear.

Rebels Learning to Shoot.

The companies of the Twenty-first regiment, skirmishing along the beach, with "snags" girdles, found, apparently, a number of rebels, who retreated. The men of the Twenty-first followed, and suddenly the rebels opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and rear. The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could, and were peeked off rapidly. After their numbers were counted, they exhorted the companies of the Twenty-first.

Officers Fought With Rifles.

Gen. Lawton dashed down and rallied the men. The little group made a desperate stand. Gen. Lawton, Maj. Starr, and Lieutenants Douvan and Connolly taking rifles from wounded men, fired at the enemy, bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree. Finally, their cartridges were all gone, and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops.

The Fighting Resumed.

Two battalions of the Fourteenth regiment and one battery of the Ninth regiment were hurled to the front, and in the afternoon the battle was resumed.

Against an Unseen Foe.

The only means of crossing the Zopos was by a bridge, which the Filipinos commanded with trenches spread in "V" shape, whence they could concentrate their fire on the bridge. They also had the advantage of the trees and jungle, so the Americans could not see the enemy.

Fighting Went On All Day.

When the battle was resumed at one o'clock, with the reinforcements, our battery having silenced the enemy's guns, the Americans, wading waist-deep in the mud of the salt flats, slowly and steadily pushed forward.

When the rebels drove their opponents beyond the river, then the two armies lay facing each other across the deep stream, the enemy practically out of sight, while the men in line and the Gen. Lawton, the bushes, many of them without any shelter, for three hours, without a moment's cessation in the firing, pouring bullets at the enemy as fast as they could load.

The thousand rifles, blended into a continuous roar, was vastly different from the intermittent skirmish-like rattle of most of the engagements.

All Available Reinforcements.

One battalion after another Gen. Lawton ordered on from Las Pinas, and all available troops were sent to the front to prevent the Filipinos from attacking the Americans in the rear, which was feared, as they were creeping around our left through the jungle, delivering a flanking fire which put a great strain upon the endurance of the Americans, who were floundering in the mud across the river, while on the right the Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in the trees, were pelting our men. But thanks to the poor marksmanship of the rebels, our loss was not as great as it would have been if the Filipinos had shot straight.

Tried to the Limit and True.

An army, however, has seldom fought under a greater handicap, and more courageously than did our regulars, a majority of whom were, comparatively speaking, recruits, who could have been pardoned for retreating in the face of such a fierce fire, from their exposed positions.

Disposition of the Troops.

The Fourteenth regiment lay to the right of the bridge, and in front of them was the Twelfth regiment, with the Ninth on the right and the Twenty-first in the rear, facing the bridge, which was the key to the situation.

On the bridge were the bodies of two Americans, who had attempted to rush across, and many wounded men were carried from the open ground before the bridge.

When You See a Head, Hit It.

After firing in volleys for a short time, the Americans were ordered to fire when and where they could see the enemy. It was very man for himself, and the best our men could do was to aim at the faint mist rising from the rebels' smokeless powder.

The Commanding Figure.

Gen. Lawton, though exhausted by the morning's fighting, rallied by sheer will power, and was the commanding figure in the battle. He went along the lines directing and encouraging the troops. Gen. Wheaton and Gen. Overhulse were equally courageous. In fact, the generals were among

the few men on the battlefield who refused to take shelter under the hottest fire.

The only approach to the fighting ground was by a narrow, winding road where the rebel bullets dropped thickly, wounding several of our men.

Had "Faintest to a Finish."

At four o'clock there was an hour's lull in the fighting and an artillery sergeant galloped back to where two guns of the mountain battery were waiting in reserve, and shouted:

"Lifting up those guns."

The sergeant then tumbled exhausted from his horse.

Casualties of the Battle.

Twenty wounded men were carried to a canoe (native boat) waiting on the beach, which was rowed to Davao.

It is impossible at present to estimate the number of Filipino dead. There are many dead bodies in the fields the Americans traversed.

A Blood-Red Field.

The battlefield, incidentally, was formerly the scene of several of the greatest struggles between the Spaniards and the Filipinos. The Zapots was considered impregnable, and hundreds of Spaniards and Filipinos have been killed while fighting over the same bridge in former contests for its possession.

In June, 1897, General Pilo del Pina and Trina turned a scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting the Spanish army there on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying native militia with them, and thereby breaking the chain of defense around Manila.

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Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canister burst directly in front of Scott's guns, and another shattered the log of a private in the Pountenth regiment.

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## SWEEPED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

One Hundred Persons Killed and  
Twice that Number Injured  
by a Cyclone.

NEW RICHMOND, WIS., TORN TO TATTERS

Fire Adds Its Horrors to the Scene  
and Renders It Doubly Desolate—  
Near-By Cities Hurrying to the  
Rescue of the Wounded and  
Homeless.

New Richmond, Wis., June 13.—The tornado that has swept out of existence the prosperous little city of New Richmond was the most disastrous in point of fatalities ever occurring in this section. The exact number of dead is still unknown, but it will certainly reach 100 and very probably will exceed that figure. As they were recovered, the bodies were brought to the schoolhouse or to the Catholic or Congregational churches. Thence they are taken to the cemetery except in a few cases, where homes still stand, in which the remains can be kept for a few hours during which the final tribute of love could be tendered by the bereaved families. The bodies were prepared for burial by local and visiting undertakers, and as soon as identified were marked and disposed of as their friends required.

The Catholic priest, who had spent a sleepless night and day in looking after the bodies and souls of his parishioners, was one of the earliest and best workers among the many who volunteered their aid.

News and physicians from St. Paul who had come down by special train on the Omaha road as soon as news of the disaster reached the Minnesota capital, were of great help, all night and day, and when the day closed all the seriously injured were believed to have been cared for. Those whose injuries were serious, but whose chances for recovery were believed to be good were quickly sent to the hospitals of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where better care can be given them.

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The dead and injured.

The list of the dead is gradually increasing, during the day and tonight it seemed that 100 might be the minimum estimate of the day, while the list of the injured will reach and perhaps exceed 200.

Fire Added to the Horrors.

During the day scattered groups of rescuers searched the debris, where bodies might be found. A fire company from South St. Paul kept two streams of water pouring on the smoldering ruins, for fire had been added to the horrors of the tornado, and a dozen fires were blazing till a heavy rain at the close of the day abated the burning.

Some of the merchants organized a private salvage corps and managed to save some property, but the amount was small.

Business Portion Swept Clean.

The business portion of the city covered a space of four squares each way, and was a fine example of business clear, foundation walls and in some places masses of debris alone marked where the business places formerly stood. Trees that lined the streets and the neighboring residential district were broken clear off or twisted and uprooted.

Gathered Force as It Came.

The tornado came up the river from Hudson, where the damage was comparatively slight. Following the general course of the river and the branch of the Omaha road, the storm gained intensity as it progressed, and was at its worst when it struck the business center of New Richmond. Outlying residences in the path of the storm were stripped of shingles and boards or sides were blown off, or, as frequently happened, were torn away, and the fragments were scattered to the four winds of Heaven. Trees were uprooted and roadways blocked, washed away or so overladen as to be entirely unrecognizable.

Circles Patterned the Town.

A circus was in town on Monday, and people had come in from all the surrounding country. After the circus the people had crowded into the city to do their shopping before going home in the evening. It was at this time the storm came up and, as it moved southwest, the circus grounds were outside the path of the storm, but the people being in the business places, fell a prey to the terrible wind.

Help and Offers of Help.

As soon as the news of the disaster had reached the outside world, offers of help and help itself began to come into the city. St. Paul, being the railroad center to which New Richmond was tributary, was first to learn of the storm and its attendant woes, and within two or three hours had the first relief train with physicians, nurses, hospital supplies and commissary stores for the people of the stricken city. A second and a third train soon followed, and speedily neighboring cities in Wisconsin sent in all they could gather for their needy sister city. The Omaha and Wisconsin Central roads promptly carried through all the supplies, and delivered them to relief headquarters, whence they were delivered to the people of the city.

Superintendent Thorne of the Wisconsin Central was among the first to arrive, and had given his whole time to day to doing what he could to straighten out the tangled web of Superintendent Scott of the Omaha, arrived on the first relief train to-day from St. Paul.

The Wisconsin Central suffering less and by early afternoon was able to furnish two wires for the press means of telegraphic message had accumulated, the Western Union office up town having been in that part of the city which was destroyed.

Congressman J. C. Jenkin, of this district, arrived early on the scene and promptly advised Gov. Scofield of the situation, and the need of relief.

Hundreds of morbidly curious people from neighboring cities thronged the ruined town to-day.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A Scene Not Soon to be Forgotten.

The desolate view of the New Richmond of today is one not soon to be forgotten. Among the broken fragments of their homes the people wander, helplessly striving, somewhat aimlessly and hopelessly, to gather together what had been left to them.

On the east and west limits of the city many houses were still standing with little or no damage, and to those homes the occupants welcomed their less fortunate neighbors and friends, giving them such aid as was possible.

Property Loss Almost Total.

The property loss can not be estimated at this time, and may never be accurately known. It was almost total, for the insurance agents say no tornado insurance was carried in the town, and only a small number of households have been insured.

The matter of a modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary is still waiting on the British government for settlement.

A shanty Nashville (Tenn.) woman defied a burglar who had entered her room, and seized his revolver when he attempted to be quiet.

Whitecaps brutally beat a farmer in the neighborhood of Galway's Mill, Ky. He refused to leave the vicinity when so ordered.

A warrant has been applied for against W. C. Goodlett, principal of one of the St. Louis schools. He is charged with petty thieving a pupil.

Mrs. Russell Sage has written a book to perpetuate the memory of Emma Willard, a pioneer educator of women, whose pupil she was half a century ago.

The claims of American citizens against Spain will be adjudicated by the United States through a commission to be appointed by the president.

Charles Moran, a St. Louis policeman, went fishing at Spanish lake, Monday. His boat capsized and he was drowned.

Adelaide Homan, eight years of age, was run over and trampled to death by a team, in St. Louis, Monday evening.

Dr. T. Hollingsworth Andrews, of Philadelphia, after a thorough examination, says Jim Jeffries, the new pugilistic champion, is the best specimen of physical manhood he has ever seen.

On the recommendations of English Chief Justice, the battleships Missouri, Maine and Ohio, now under construction, will be equipped with boilers of the tubular type.

Bella Anderson, the nurse girl in the Baby Marton Clark abduction, at New York, has made a complete confession, and declares she will plead guilty when brought up for trial.

Sixty-seven cows were slaughtered at the Chicago stock yards, Monday, to ascertain the extent to which they were affected by tuberculosis. Only 23 passed inspection.

Congressman Bailey, of Texas, delivered an address before the students of the Texas state university, Monday, in which he criticized President McKinley and the supreme court. He said that both had overridden the constitution.

C. C. Burnard's disappearance at Dallas, Tex., is still a mystery. Police and sheriff are working on separate theories—one that he was murdered, the other that he "slipped out."

Admiral Dewey will not accept the honor which the American people are preparing to give him. He says he would rather found a home for sick and disabled sailors.

The cruise Newark, en route to the Pacific, arrived Cape Horn, yesterday, a fierce gale on entering the Pacific, and took refuge at Port Low, in the Galapagos Islands. The Chilean government sent a steamer to the Newark with coal and supplies.

The Rolling Mill Trust.

Toledo, O., June 12.—The rolling mill trust has commenced a series of improvements here by the purchase of a tract of land near the mill. The price paid was \$25,000. The plant will probably be increased. The superintendent has returned from Marion, Ind., and it is understood that the plant at that place is soon to be abandoned.

Death of a Surgical Pioneer.

London, June 14.—Dr. Lawson, Tait, the pioneer of abdominal surgery, died yesterday in his fifty-first year.

THE MARKETS.

New York, June 14, 1899.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 50 5 50  
COTTON—Baltic..... 24 50 25 00  
FLOUR—No. 1 Hard..... 4 00 4 10  
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard..... 3 50 3 60  
RICE—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
SUGAR—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
COFFEE—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
TEA—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
SPICES—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
HOPS—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
BARLEY—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
OATS—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
CORN—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
PORE—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
COTTON—No. 1..... 10 00 10 50  
CATTLE—No. 1..... 10 00 10



# The Bee

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1899.  
ANNOUNCEMENT.

PRATT—We are authorized to announce Judge Clifton J. Pratt, of Hopkins County, as a candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State of Kentucky, subject to the action of the Republican party.

If all signs do not fail there will be a large quota of hot stuff in the Democratic county convention at Madisonville Saturday.

There is no rest for Tagals before General Lawton. The wet season has no terrors for the famous fighter of the Apaches.

The Louisville Democrats are setting a new pace for the "charmon" stakes. Two tickets in the field and everybody has a Jack Chinn knife.

HARDIN and Goebel are fighting the final battle of the State campaign on the stumps of Hopkins county with as much vigor as if the State's vote hinged on the result in this county.

JUDGE PRATT went to Caldwell county Tuesday and will probably make things interesting for some people who have been trying to work up opposition to him there during his absence in other parts of the State.

ADMIRAL DEWEY has declined to have admiring Americans donate him a home. When the Admiral's fighting days are over and the day comes that he has no money or friends—and that's a long way off—there will be time enough and an available "old soldiers' home." He is not now in need of a "home."

It is estimated that the stock of gold coin and gold bullion in the United States today is close to one thousand millions of dollars, which is about one-fourth of the entire world's stock of the metal. There is plenty of silver money, too, and all of it is as good as gold, thanks to the triumph of Republican principles and the vindication of Republican doctrines.

Our Republican Governor has accepted an invitation to be present at a conference of Governors to discuss trusts and the Republican National Convention will meet next year before the Democratic body of the same rank, and will adopt a plank against trusts. Looks as if the Democrats will have no distinctive issue but the old 16 to 1.

What General Wilson accomplished in Matanzas.

Franklin Matthews in Harper's Weekly. This simply illustrates the great thoroughness of General Wilson in his work. When it is considered that he made preparations for taking a census long before any official instructions reached him, that he made a study of labor conditions, gathered statistics of every kind in relation to the province—his material on sugar alone would be sufficient for an exhaustive treatise—and in addition governed wisely, meeting the many complicated problems with resource, courage, and frankness, it is impossible to restrain admiration for him. He retained men in the offices he held, unless they were incompetent or guilty of improper conduct. He induced the Cubans even to select former Spanish sympathizers to serve with them on the boards that managed municipal affairs in several places, and he kept reiterating on all proper occasions that the mission of the United States forces in Cuba was for pacification solely. He fed from 20,000 to 30,000 persons daily for a time, sought ways of finding employment for the poor, and encouraged them to take heart. He visited the hospitals, and caused them to be purified; opened homes for orphans; cleaned the streets and pest-holes—work in which he had the full co-operation and support of his chief military assistant, Brigadier-General Sanger. He tried to devise means of improving commerce, and so thoroughly was he informed that while talking on this subject I remember he quoted almost off-hand figures showing the amount of sugar shipments from Cardenas and Matanzas. In 1894, he said, there were 2,471,000 sacks shipped, and in 1898 the shipments had fallen to 920,000 sacks. He told me that in his investiga-

tions he had found that the pay of unskilled labor was forty cents a day, and the cost of living from twenty to twenty-five cents a day—allowing six cents for rice, four cents for meal, seven cents for beans, and the rest for other things. He had gathered full statistics about the 500 miles of railroads in the province and about the shipping interests of the various harbors. The province of Santa Clara was added to his command recently, and he has just finished a trip through it.

## JOHN DENNIS KILLED Oldest Engineer on the Henderson Division in a Wreck at Guthrie.

Will Bramham Badly Scalded About Arms and Head.

John Dennis, the popular old engineer, met death at his post of duty Tuesday night in a wreck at Guthrie. He was driving the engine on the Hopkinsville accommodation. Starting away from Guthrie the train left the track at the Elkhorn and Guthrie switch, the engine and baggage car overturned into the ditch and the coaches left the track. None of the passengers were hurt, and the baggage man escaped. Engineer Dennis was terribly scalded and burned so that he only lived a short while. His home was in Nashville and the railroad officials ran a special train to take his family to Guthrie. He died five minutes after his family arrived. Fireman Will Bramham was badly scalded about the head and arms but walked back from the wreck in search of a doctor, and was about the first man to get back to Guthrie after the accident. He was brought here yesterday on a cot in the baggage car and taken to the home of his wife's father, Mr. D. W. Umstead, of this place. Mrs. Bramham accompanied him.

It was about 8:15 o'clock when the wrecker whistle blew in the Earlington yards and nobody knew more than that "Hop-town" accommodation was off the track. The first details were received here a few minutes later by telephone from Mr. J. R. Rash who had reached Guthrie enroute home from the East.

John Dennis was the oldest engineer on the Henderson division, having been here since 1872, and was the only engineer who had been in continuous service on this road since the L. & N. secured control of the Henderson division in 1879.

Conductor Gephart reported that the switch light was all right and indicated a clear track. There are suspicions that the switch had been tampered with.

## PAID IN FULL.

Insurance Adjusters Pay St. Bernard Loss One Week After Fire.

Col. J. W. Powell, special adjuster for the Royal Insurance Co., and Mr. Fishback, of the Lancashire, were here Wednesday night and Thursday morning of last week and adjusted the fire loss of the St. Bernard Coal Company on the coal-washing plant. The insurance was paid in full, the amount being \$9,000. This was prompt work, the claim being adjusted in just one week after the fire occurred.

## Halcyon Mill Notes.

Rev. Billow preached at Poplar Grove to large audiences, Saturday night and Sunday.

Our Sunday-school is progressing nicely, with Mr. J. T. White as Superintendent.

Mrs. Ida Wilson and Miss Lula Davis and Messrs. Van Dine and Annie Davis visited the family of U. C. Halsey Sunday.

Misses Marvin and Blanche Mosely were the guests of Misses May Flowers and May Halsey Sunday night.

The picnic at Highway, Saturday, was almost a failure.

Mrs. Susan Davis, of Crofton, is visiting her son, Elgin Davis, this week.

Misses Marie Fagbender and Rosa Kibling were the guests of Miss May Flowers Saturday.

Exa. H. C. Halsey and wife visited the family of M. C. Cook, Sunday.

Mrs. America White, wife of John White, departed this life on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock after a lingering illness. Her spirit has flown to its Maker and her body consigned to the tomb. Weep not, kind friends, and kindred, but so true that you may be prepared to meet her on the celestial shore where parting will never be.

Mamma's Joy.

## Late Literary News.

The Beecher family is one whose branches are very many and whose lines of work are as varied as the individuals. It is a grandchild of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who is at present very much to the fore in relation to the economic emancipation of women. In the July number of the Cosmopolitan, Mrs. Stetson will give a pen warfare with Prof. Harry Thurston Peck over an article in the June number of the Cosmopolitan, "The Woman of To-day, and To-morrow."

Mrs. Stetson has something in the June number—a four-line poem on "Queer People." The illustrations by Oliver Herford are themselves queer.

Subscribe for The Bee.

## "Woman's Work is Never Done."

The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a successful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Never Disappoints

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 18.

Text of the Lesson, Col. III, 1, 15.

Memory Verse, 1st Golden Text, Col. III, 15—Christ in us.

Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1899, by D. M. Stearns.]

1. "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God." As we seek to rise with Him, we become one with Him in His standing before God. We are to be united with Him, united with Him, and united with Him in the heavenly realm (Eph. II, 6; Col. III, 1, 2). We are to be no longer citizens of earth, but citizens of heaven, and citizens of heaven must have Christ in us. We are to be united with Him in His standing before God. We are to be united with Him in His standing before God. We are to be united with Him in His standing before God.

2. "Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth." For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. As a person who is literally dead is indifferent to all things about him, so we who are united with Christ should be indifferent to all things about us which are not of God. We have died with Him and in His death we have died to all things which are not of God. We have died to all things which are not of God. We have died to all things which are not of God.

3. "When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory." The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory. The shall appear with Him in glory.

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## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

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communicating to the ice house and many freight cars near by.

According to a dispatch from Panama, the strike situation has assumed a peculiar phase. It says: "The local mine operators mutually agreed to stand by the findings of the state board of arbitration. Yesterday Superintendent Bruns of the Panama Coal Company informed the non-union men at present employed at that colliery that he would not pay the thirty and one-fourth cents per ton, as designated by the board, unless the union men declared themselves ready to resume work under the recommendations of the board. Today the Federal managers posted notices that, owing to the death of orders and their inability to pay the scale, they would be forced to close down indefinitely.

A visit to the coke works one day lately revealed the fact that it was the scene of great activity. We found Foreman Toombs, Civil and Mining Engineer Howard White and Mechanical Engineer D. W. Umstead, also Dan M. Evans, of the Clerical Department, all hard at work rushing the completion of the temporary structure; and it is certainly deserving of favorable comment on the rapid work that has been done. On the 31st of May, the slack washer and engine house were burned down, and on the 11th of June, we found the machinery ready to be put in motion. The work of charging the ovens was commenced last Saturday, and is producing coke at again under headway. The coke ovens never cooled down before the work was so far advanced as to set the crew who attends to charging the ovens at work again. Great praise is due the crew who aided in the reconstruction of the building, every one of which seemed to take personal interest in the work, and to their faithfulness is due the honor for the quick work done.

Stringent laws sometimes work a hardship to labor. Take the law on the question of long and short haul, and it does not require a very wise man to see the evil effect its strict enforcement would have on the Kentucky coal miner. If one mine out of ten, which works one hundred men each, happens to be located near a large market, and pays freight in proportion to the distance to the market, it is able to place on the market cheap coal, while the other nine mines who are located one hundred miles farther from the same market, can not compete with it and place coal on the market at the same price, because their freight is much higher, the result is the miner will be the loser by a cut in his wages to meet increased freight, or in other words nine out of ten miners will be sufferers on account of a law regulating long and short haul. As an illustration of the working of this law we will cite the reader to the case of an Eastern Kentucky coal operator, who it is said is said to be unable to load but four or five cars per day. His mine was located close to a city, a vast coal business by him was decided in his favor, and the result is mines of greater capacity farther from market are practically shut out.

Birmingham, Ala., June 8.—William R. Fairley, member of the National Executive Board of United Mine Workers of America, and the best authority on mining matters from the workmen's standpoint in the South, said today: "The miners of the South will refuse to enter into any arrangement for a third summer and winter wage scale, but will insist upon a continuance of the plan by which the price of pig iron governs the wages of commercial miners."

He said the miners worked for low wages when iron was cheap, and now that the product had risen they would insist on raising the benefit to which he regards the miners entitled. Regarding the embarrassment of the non-iron producing coal operators, who can not raise wages at this juncture except at a loss, Mr. Fairley said: "The coal operators in the South, and the coal operators in Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee should confer and raise the selling price of coal. He regards this as the proper solution of that feature of the problem. At the State Miners' Convention to be held here June 10 steps will be taken for a continuance of the wage plan based on iron prices."

Below we publish some of the rules laid down by the miners. Admittedly, while enjoining the striking miners against trespass and other unlawful acts we do not believe our miners can see anything wrong with the enforcement of said laws, but which is complained of bitterly by the U. M. W. If a man has quit work he has no cause to go on the premises of his former employer and words should not be allowed to dictate to those desiring to work.

First—From any manner interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of the Central Coal and Coke Company, in, near or about, the town of Bonanza, in the county of Shelby, State of Arkansas, in the operation of its coal mines or any other parts of its business in said town or elsewhere.

Fourth—From compelling or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, force, unlawful persuasion, force or violence any of the employees of the Central Coal and Coke Company to leave the service of the said company and from preventing or attempting to prevent any







